

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device, comprising the steps of:

forming a first thin film transistor for switching a first pixel and a second thin film transistor for switching a second pixel adjacent to the first pixel over a substrate;

forming a plurality of first pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix form over a substrate electrode electrically connected to the first thin film transistor and a second pixel electrode electrically connected to the second thin film transistor;

forming a bank between the first pixel electrode and the second pixel electrode;

preparing [[an]] a first evaporation cell filled with [[an]] a first organic electroluminescence material and a second evaporation cell filled with a second organic electroluminescence material; and

evaporating the first and the second organic electroluminescence material materials in an inert gas atmosphere at an atmospheric pressure by heating the first and the second evaporation cell to form a cells which are controlled by a heating means so that a first light emitting layer pattern of a light emitting layer comprising the first organic electroluminescence material over one selected from the plurality of pixel electrodes without using a mask is formed over the first pixel electrode without using a mask and a second light emitting layer pattern comprising the second organic electroluminescence material is formed over the second pixel electrode without using a mask,

wherein the first light emitting layer pattern is electrically connected to the first pixel electrode and the second light emitting layer pattern is electrically connected to the second pixel electrode;

wherein each of the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells comprises a first portion and a second portion having [[a]] an inner diameter smaller than that of the first portion, and

wherein the first and the second organic electroluminescence material is materials are ejected from an end portion of the second portion.

2. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device, comprising the steps of:

forming a first thin film transistor for switching a first pixel and a second thin film transistor for switching a second pixel adjacent to the first pixel over a substrate;

forming a plurality of first pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix form over a substrate electrode electrically connected to the first thin film transistor and a second pixel electrode electrically connected to the second thin film transistor;

forming a bank between the first pixel electrode and the second pixel electrode;

placing in a reaction chamber [[an]] a first evaporation cell containing [[an]] a first organic electroluminescence material and a second evaporation cell containing a second organic electroluminescence material, and placing a shutter above the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells; and

evaporating the first and the second organic electroluminescence material materials in an inert gas atmosphere at an atmospheric pressure by heating the first and the second evaporation cell to form a cells which are controlled by a heating means so that a first light emitting layer pattern of a light emitting layer comprising the first organic electroluminescence material over one selected from the plurality of pixel electrodes without using a mask by opening and closing the shutter is formed over the first pixel electrode without using a mask by opening and closing the shutter and a second light emitting layer pattern comprising the second organic electroluminescence material is formed over the second pixel electrode without using a mask by opening and closing the shutter,

wherein the first light emitting layer pattern is electrically connected to the first pixel electrode and the second light emitting layer pattern is electrically connected to the second pixel electrode;

wherein the heating means is placed outside the reaction chamber;

wherein each of the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells comprises a first portion and a second portion having [[a]] an inner diameter smaller than that of the first portion, and

wherein the first and the second organic electroluminescence material materials [[is]] are ejected from an end portion of the second portion.

3.-8. (Canceled)

9. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the light-emitting device is a device selected from the group of: a personal computer, a video camera, a goggle-type display, a digital camera and a cellular phone.

10. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the light-emitting device is a device selected from the group of: a personal computer, a video camera, a goggle-type display, a digital camera and a cellular phone.

11.-12. (Canceled)

13. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first and the second organic electroluminescence material is a materials are small molecule material materials.

14. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the first and the second organic electroluminescence material is a materials are small molecule material materials.

15.-16. (Canceled)

17. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the inert gas comprises argon.

18. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the inert gas comprises argon.

19.-20. (Canceled)

21. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device, comprising the steps of:

forming a first thin film transistor for switching a first pixel and a second thin film transistor for switching a second pixel adjacent to the first pixel over a substrate;

forming a plurality of first pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix form over a substrate electrode electrically connected to the first thin film transistor and a second pixel electrode electrically connected to the second thin film transistor;

forming a bank between the first pixel electrode and the second pixel electrode;

preparing [[an]] a first evaporation cell filled with [[an]] a first organic electroluminescence material and a second evaporation cell filled with a second organic electroluminescence material;

evaporating the first and the second organic electroluminescence material materials in an inert gas atmosphere at an atmospheric pressure by heating the first and the second evaporation cell to form a light emitting layer cells which are controlled by a

heating means so that a first light emitting layer pattern comprising the first organic electroluminescence material selectively over one selected from the plurality of pixel electrodes without using a mask is formed over the first pixel electrode without using a mask and a second light emitting layer pattern comprising the second organic electroluminescence material is formed over the second pixel electrode without using a mask; and

moving the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells and the substrate relative to each other,

wherein the first light emitting layer pattern is electrically connected to the first pixel electrode and the second light emitting layer pattern is electrically connected to the second pixel electrode;

wherein each of the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells comprises a first portion and a second portion having [[a]] an inner diameter smaller than that of the first portion, and

wherein the first and the second organic electroluminescence material is materials are ejected from an end portion of the second portion.

22. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device, comprising the steps of:

forming a first thin film transistor for switching a first pixel and a second thin film transistor for switching a second pixel adjacent to the first pixel over a substrate;

forming a plurality of first pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix form over a substrate electrode electrically connected to the first thin film transistor and a second pixel electrode electrically connected to the second thin film transistor;

forming a bank between the first pixel electrode and the second pixel electrode;

placing in a reaction chamber [[an]] a first evaporation cell containing [[an]] a first organic electroluminescence material and a second evaporation cell containing a

second organic electroluminescence material, and placing a shutter above the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells;

evaporating the first and the second organic electroluminescence material materials in an inert gas atmosphere at an atmospheric pressure by heating the first and the second evaporation cell to form a light emitting layer cells which are controlled by a heating means so that a first light emitting layer pattern comprising the first organic electroluminescence material selectively over one selected from the plurality of pixel electrodes without using a mask by opening and closing the shutter is formed over the first pixel electrode without using a mask by opening and closing the shutter and a second light emitting layer pattern comprising the second organic electroluminescence material is formed over the second pixel electrode without using a mask by opening and closing the shutter; and

moving the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells and the substrate relative to each other,

wherein the first light emitting layer pattern is electrically connected to the first pixel electrode and the second light emitting layer pattern is electrically connected to the second pixel electrode;

wherein the heating means is placed outside the reaction chamber;

wherein each of the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells comprises a first portion and a second portion having [[a]] an inner diameter smaller than that of the first portion, and

wherein the first and the second organic electroluminescence material is materials are ejected from an end portion of the second portion.

23. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 21, wherein the first and the second evaporation cell is cells are moved.

24. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 22, wherein the first and the second evaporation cell is cells are moved.

25. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein each of the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells comprises a material selected from the group consisting of boron nitride, alumina and tungsten.

26. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 2, wherein each of the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells comprises a material selected from the group consisting of boron nitride, alumina and tungsten.

27.-28. (Canceled)

29. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 21, wherein each of the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells comprises a material selected from the group consisting of boron nitride, alumina and tungsten.

30. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 22, wherein each of the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells comprises a material selected from the group consisting of boron nitride, alumina and tungsten.

31. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 2, wherein a diameter of the second portion is several tens to several hundreds μm .

32. (Canceled)

33. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 22, wherein a diameter of the second portion is several tens to several hundreds μm .

34. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 1 wherein ~~said pattern is the first and the second light emitting layer patterns are directly deposited from [[said]] the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells respectively.~~

35. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 2 wherein ~~said pattern is the first and the second light emitting layer patterns are directly deposited from [[said]] the first and the second evaporation [[cell]] cells respectively.~~

36.-41. (Canceled)

42. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 21, wherein the substrate is moved in X-Y directions.

43. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 22, wherein the substrate is moved in X-Y directions.

44. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein ~~the pattern of the light emitting layer each of the first and the second light emitting layer patterns~~ has a width of about 50 to 200 μ m.

45. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 2, wherein ~~the pattern of the light emitting layer each of the first and the second light emitting layer patterns~~ has a width of about 50 to 200 μ m.

46.-47. (Canceled)

48. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 21, wherein ~~a pattern of the light emitting layer each of the first and the second light emitting layer patterns~~ has a width of about 50 to 200 μ m.

49. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 22, wherein ~~a pattern of the light emitting layer each of the first and the second light emitting layer patterns~~ has a width of about 50 to 200 μ m.

50.-55. (Canceled)

56. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein a diameter of the second portion is several tens to several hundreds μ m.

57. (Canceled)

58. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a light-emitting device according to claim 21, wherein a diameter of the second portion is several tens to several hundreds μm .

59.-67. (Canceled)